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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880. NUMBER 25.

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June 6, 1874.

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No. 512 St. Andrew St.

ARKANSAS.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL.

'TOOTHPICK TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 11, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The undersigned has been for the past three months intending to write you a few items, but the demands upon his time have been so constant and imperious as to utterly preclude the possibility of his doing so. So much by way of explanation or apology is due, not only to yourself, personally, but also to the many readers who have no doubt so sadly missed the profundity and wisdom of your gifted Arkansas correspondent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The past week has been an interesting and eventful one in educational matters, and as I had the pleasure of witnessing the closing exercises at the schools in the two principal cities of the State, Pine Bluff and Little Rock, I shall say a word or two respecting them. Those exercises consisted of the performances, at Pine Bluff, of the white high school, the colored public schools and the branch Normal Department of the Arkansas Industrial University. The whole public schools of Pine Bluff are under the charge of Miss M. E. McBride, a graduate of the noted Normal school of Oswego, New York, a most zealous and successful teacher, and the late commencement was signalized by the sending forth of the best graduating class, consisting of five members. The addresses of the graduates were well composed and handsomely delivered, giving fine evidence of superior training in elocution as well as maturity of thought, and correctness of sentiment. The colored public schools of the same city are under the charge of Mrs. A. E. Hollensworth, formerly of Washington, D. C., assisted by Messrs. C. N. Williams and A. B. Crump, two former students of the Branch Normal College at Pine Bluff. All these teachers are colored, and the schools have been excellently conducted while under their management. Mrs. Hollensworth is a teacher of decidedly marked ability, and her assistants, though young, performed their duties to the decided satisfaction of the trustees and citizens generally. At the closing exercises a fine selection of performances were handsomely rendered and were witnessed by an enthusiastic audience, that filled the house to its utmost capacity. The commencement exercises of the Branch Normal College, presided over by Prof. J. C. Corbin, were also witnessed by an audience that packed every inch of room in the house, and were received with enthusiastic applause. A fine programme of the exercises at Little Rock consisted of the commencements of the white and of the colored high schools, weich were held at the Grand Opera House, and called forth an immense audience upon both occasions. The white graduating class contained over a dozen members, the colored numbered five, viz: Mollie E. Harris, Anna E. Farr, Susan P. Pattillo, John K. Rector and Scipio A. Jordan. The following was the programme:

Prayer, Rev. J. G. Thompson.

MUSIC.

Flowers with fragrance fill the balmy air, School; Salutatory, Scipio A. Jordan.

MUSIC.

We've come from happy fairy land, School; Early impressions, Anna E. Farr.

MUSIC.

Chorus from Ernani, by Verdi, School; Ambition—its effects, John K. Rector.

MUSIC.

Goodbye to the step-stone, Quartette; Resist the beginning of evil, Susan P. Pattillo.

MUSIC.

Sigh gentle gales, School; Valedictory, Mollie E. Harris; Presentation of diplomas and address to Class, Prof. J. C. Corbin.

MUSIC.

Be kind to the loved ones at home, Class.

The valedictory by Miss Mollie E. Harris was the gem of the evening, though all the addresses were of a high order of excellence. The musical exercises were presided over by Mrs. Dr. Smith, and added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

Reverting for a moment to the exercises at Pine Bluff, I will remark that at the public school exhibition the music was conducted by Miss Sophia C. Taylor and Mrs. Esther Havis, and at the Branch Normal by Prof. Corbin, assisted by Misses Nora James and Jennie Neely. It was of a high character.

The State Teachers' Association meets the last week in June, and presents an attractive list of topics for discussion and an able array of talent to handle them. Educationally Arkansas is on the rise. Hon. J. L. Denton, to the joy of all true friends of education, received the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic convention for nomination, a well merited compliment to a most earnest and successful educator.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Letitia E. Mims, of Cincinnati, died this evening at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. J. T. Jenifer, of this city, of typhoid fever. Mrs. Mims was a daughter of the late G. W. Carter, of Cincinnati, and was a lady highly esteemed for her fine social qualities and womanly virtues. Peace to her memory.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State convention "nominated" last week, and there is grumbling and grumbling, because Little Rock carrid off nearly all the honors. The "shrieks of locality," as Horace Greeley designates them, were and are loud and long, and soreheadism is almost epidemic.

TAPERING OFF.

The crop prospects are excellent, weather showery and up in the numbers. Of course my letter cannot be long.

Very respectfully,
TOOTHPICK.

CHICAGO.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—MERITS OF THE TICKET—WOMAN'S RIGHTS—GREENBACKISM.

MY DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

The great political struggle is over and the warriors have returned to their homes with an air of contentment that enthuses both themselves and their constituents, for who would have thought that such a choice would have been made? We did not get our man, but the fact became prevalent at once that it was the best choice, after all that has been done and said. It is not necessary for a detailed statement as to how the great "dark horse" came to be brought out. But suffice it to say that in this case the office sought the man and it found him in the person of James A. Garfield. It is a conceded fact that in him the Republican party has for its candidate incomparably the greatest of its statesmen, who never lifted his finger for the office and had no agents at work for him. The nomination unites the party, creates a conciliatory spirit between Grant and anti-Grant leaders both North and South, and once more the Republican party stands as a phalanx in defiance of Democratic and so-called weak-kneed allies. While we are infinitely relieved by the happy issue out of all the turmoil and what seemed to be *hors de combat* of the struggle, the Democrats are correspondingly depressed. There was a time when they dreaded the candidacy of General Grant, but as the people began to express their serious apprehensions of the "third term" delusion, and the opposition took form, they changed their minds, and seemed to think him a weak opponent, and that idea increasing there is no doubt that had he been nominated they would have been delighted. But now from the general aspect of things the Democracy is sick, and less hopeful of making any formidable fight against Republicans in this great campaign. To express the opinion of the people here in a nut shell, James A. Garfield will be our next President.

Gen. Arthur, of New York, candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is a man of good record, personally, though politically he has been antagonistic to the Hayes administration, and for which purpose he was removed from the office of Collector of Customs at New York; yet, withal the choice is satisfactory, whether it was Conkling's scheme or not. Many of the leading commercial and prominent party leaders in this city have expressed themselves favorably to Mr. Arthur, and we do not exaggerate in saying that they will each cary their own States overwhelmingly.

Our colored citizens here are exceedingly well pleased, and from opinions expressed by many of the colored delegates who were interviewed here just before leaving for their Southern homes, we are satisfied that though the ticket will not win anything in the South, still the colored Southern voters will cast their votes for Garfield as readily as they would for the hero of Appamattox. There will doubtless be much said regarding the Credit-Mobilier case, and other "onpleasant" things, but it is, of course, done for political effect. Garfield is a man of his word, and when his letter of acceptance is published let every Southern voter study it carefully Perhaps if there is doubt as to his intention of protection to colored people we may learn it directly in that.

Two factions of the Greenback party immediately took possession of the field where had just ended the greatest presidential nominating contest in the history of the dominant party, and are attracting considerable attention, in a varied and indirect manner. The three chiefs are De LaMarty, of Indiana, Solon Chase, of Maine, and the meekly and much humiliated Dennis Kearney, of San Francisco. "And," says the Chicago *Journal*, "it is a beautiful mixture of fanaticism, demagogism and knownothingism." There is much curiosity to see what kind of presidential ticket such a motely crowd wille evolve.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony addressed those "horrid men" in the interest of disfranchised woman, yesterday, and was listened to with patience and much forbearance.

At Springfield, Illinois, the Democrats are now holding their pow wow, and from the general outlook there is a probability of a "wow" and "wumpus," from the fact that two of Cook county's delegates, Hayes and Richburg, were snubbed by Mr. Carter, our best mayor, etc., who has gubernatorial aspirations. A resolution was offered requesting the delegates to vote for Seymour at Cincinnati, and the Morrison, Davis, and Palmer people united and referred it. It is thought that they will go uninstructed.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a scene similar to that of the first days of the Chicago convention, where thousands of old veterans are "fighting their battles over again," in a grand re-union. Yesterday (Wednesday 9th) Gen. Grant passed through this city *en route* to Milwaukee, in company with Gen. Sheridan. By telegraph we learn that in the grand parade today there were nearly 2000 uniformed militia, 20,000 veterans, and 700 inmates of the soldiers' home in line, which must have been impressive beyond description. Gens. Grant and Sheridan reviewed the Mexican veterans, and pronounced the whole affair the grandest of the kind they had ever participated in.

PERSONAL.

There were 97 colored delegates in attendance at the National convention here.

We were more than pleased to get within speaking distance of our much esteemed friend from the Pelican State, Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback. He seemed to bear the ordeal "oust" with impunity, though regretting, as we do, that circumstances so militated against him to champion the cause of our Ex-President. Mr. P. looked well, and created no little comment, as perhaps is usually the case, in expressing so freely and comprehensively the attitude and general opinion of his Southern constituents. We hope to see you soon again, friend P.

Mr. T. T. Allain, by whom we were favored with an opportunity of hearing an elegant impromptu speech at a reception tendered the colored delegates by several of our prominent citizens, seemed resigned to the inevitable of "oust" also.

We sincerely hope that the movement made by our colored journalists towards the formation of national organization will be encouraged by all public spirited colored citizens, and to use a plain expression, let everything be cut and dried for the union at St. Louis in August.

Believing we have said enough, if not too much, we close remaining

Yours,
WESLEY.

TERREBONNE.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD.

At a mass meeting held June 9, 1880, called by B. H. Lewis, to ratify the nomination of Gen. James A. Garfield and Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and Hon. Taylor Beattie for member of Congress from the 3d district, the meeting was called to order by Hon. W. T. Moore. Rev. George Beals opened the meeting with prayer.

On motion of Hon. O. Crozier the permanent organization was reported as follows: President, B. H. Lewis; Vice-Presidents, W. T. Moore, Oscar Crozier, Willis Smith, Rev. George Beals, R. B. Davis, John Dickson, William Parker, Rev. Austin Kennedy, Thomas Coleman, Robert Roberts, Smart Evans, Benjamin Johnson, David Ross, J. H. Thomas, and J. A. Bolden. Secretaries, Isaac Brown, R. B. Davis.

The report was adopted.

The meeting was able addressed by the Hon. O. Crosier, Robert Roberts, W. T. Moore, R. B. Davis, Jefferson Alexander, B. H. Lewis, J. H. Thomas and Rev. George Beals.

The following resolutions were introduced by B. H. Lewis, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the first ward, parish of Terrebonne, in mass meeting assembled, do endorse the nomination of Gen. James A. Garfield for President, and Gen. Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President, and we do pledge ourselves to support them as the leaders of the party who will be able to lead the party to victory on the day of election.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Gen. Garfield, who has been so often elected to Congress, we recognize one who will be able to bring to his support many from the opposing party.

Resolved, That with Gen. James A. Garfield and Gen. Chester A. Arthur at the head of the government there will be peace, freedom and happiness.

And be it further resolved, That the unanimous nomination of Judge Taylor Beattie for Congress from the 3d district is heartily concurred in by us, and we earnestly ask the voters of the district to give him their undivided support.

Resolved, That we endorse his official record as Judge, as one who knows no party in the discharge of his duty; who has been so honorably distinguished as a lawyer and a Judge.

Resolved, That we in mass meeting assembled do pledge ourselves to do all in our power to aid his election to the National Congress, which will be to the best interest of capital and labor, in favoring the protective tariff; being opposed to a party government; a man of the whole people, strictly opposed to corrupt rings in either party.

Resolved, That in him we will have a strong faithful supporter of internal improvements, the enlargement of the channels and rebuilding of the levees, the increase in commerce, agriculture and finance.

Resolved, That in him as a member of Congress the people of Louisiana will be represented by one of her ablest sons. As a statesman he has no superior in this age; and as one who knows and feels the wants of the masses, he will cause the waste places of his native State to bloom again.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. Taylor Beattie, and a copy to the LOUISIANIAN, Donaldsonville *Chief*, Morgan City *Free Press*, and Terrebonne *Chronicle*.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

B. H. LEWIS, Pres't.
ISAAC BROWN, R. B. DAVIS, } Secretaries.

Somebody shot and killed an alligator down at Jacksonville the other day. In its stomach was found a brickbat, well preserved. This reminds us of why Florida was a doubtful State in the last presidential election. The story goes that the returns of a precinct giving Hayes 200 majority were started to the county seat in the care of a colored man. The Democrats, knowing the vote was close, chased him into a swamp, and in his eagerness to prevent them getting the return sheet away from him he swallowed it. Then an alligator swallowed him and disappeared in the swamp, so the State Supreme Court decided that Florida went for Tilden. We don't vouch for the truth of this thrilling political yarn.—Derrick.

The law against carrying concealed weapons is to be rigidly enforced for the future in St. Landry parish.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

Our Duty.

It would be false to deny that the Republicans of Louisiana have had the ardor of enthusiasm knocked out of their political stomachs by the failure to nominate Grant. It is indeed good luck to the party at large that the battle is to be fought and decided mainly on Northren ground. But charming to the Republicans of this State as is the name of Grant, and connected as it is with historic memories, which they hold dear, they will commit a grave error to conclude that it is not worth their while to aid in the election of Garfield and Arthur. Right or wrong, the assembled wisdom of the party at Chicago selected these men to lead the fight. The steady column of the Three Hundred regulars was the first to wheel into line after the nomination. Conkling, the Field Marshal of that great day, with Logan, Cameron, Storrs and a host of other brainy men as his generals, promptly pronounced for the ticket, and tranferred to it the iron courage which had been shown for the candidate of their choice. But even had not these national leaders set the example of promptly falling into line, Louisiana Republicans should do their duty. It is enough for them to know that Garfield and the Republican party are on the one hand for them to choose as against the nominee of the Cincinnati convention and the Democratic party on the other.

The world is not given to humor anybody. When we cannot get what we want it is a plain matter of sense that we should take what we can get and make the most of it. The name of Garfield is unknown to our people, so much so that some politicians of the race add fish in place of field to the last part of his surname. It is enough for us as Republicans to know that he was nominated by the Chicago convention; that the convention came to its choice after duly calculating all the chances of defeat and success. We confess that we can do nothing much directly by our votes to elect the ticket, but indirectly we *can* do a great deal. If the masses will throw off their disappointment and go into the fight with the old fashioned determination to help the party to win or fall in the attempt, we could keep up a hot running fire in the rear of the enemy throughout the campaign. To those of the race, especially who are politicians, we would advise, if they wish to retain their influence hereafter and get the *patronizing* smiles of the incoming administration, they must lead in this fight. Prestige alone can keep up no colored man of prominence. He must be constantly up and doing if he expects to get anything of the spoils after the battle is fought and won.

The Right Policy.

Now that the contest at Chicago has put an end to the factional fights which were contingent on the action of that body, the first requisite to anything like a successful showing for the national ticket in Louisiana is to harmonize all elements of the party. The country will look to the Customhouse as the victor to bring about the harmony needed. All the sinews of war are in the patronage of that building. To bring about this result the managers in the coming campaign should not know men any longer by their late faction adherence. The working capacity of men, no matter what they have been, should be the chief criterion of their fitness, all other things being equal, to entitle them to positions in the Customhouse.

It will certainly bring some disappointment to the party leaders if they count on leaving out men because they have been Grant partisans and expect them to do their duty anyhow. We grant that every Republican should be at his post in a campaign, doing his utmost to land his party to victory. But human nature in a politician is very much what it is in all other kinds of men. If he is proscribed and made to stand aside because his faction lost in the throw of dice at Chicago, his patriotism may ooze down to zero while his vote will not on election day do anybody good. Our differences about candidates have been settled at Chicago. No class from this State got its previously expressed choice at Chicago. The accident of Mr. Garfield's nomination is a coincidence which bespeaks harmony and a closing up of the ranks. Had Gen. Grant, Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Sherman been nominated, we would be opposed to any discrimination on the ground of past differences. The present campaign is an auspicious one for an effectual healing of the sores which sting the Grant men. If the officials really have the good of the party at heart they will not hesitate to take our advice which is given in all candor for the good of all concerned. From our personal knowledge of some of them we feel confident they will study both glory for themselves and victory for the principles of the Republican party by a compliance with the suggestions we have thrown out.

The Rev. J. C. Hartzel, D. D., editor of that excellent religious weekly, the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, of this city, has been re-elected to that position by the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Church.

After Chicago and Cincinnati the earnest work begins. Shall Louisiana Republicans lie on their oars or make at least a spurt?

The National Republican Committee should send a body of skillful but unknown workers to aid in nominating Tilden. Sammy's success would save the Republicans a heap of money, anxiety and lung expansion during the campaign.

In union is strength. Mass all the late contending factions and the Democrats can be made to feel that the Republican party of Louisiana has not been dead, but only sleeping.

Eminent greatness is often its own fatality. Aristides was banished because he was too true to his surname of Just. Grant is rejected, because he has been too highly honored.

Misunderstood.

Since the Chicago convention Pinchback's paper, the LOUISIANIAN, has been struck with the idea that the Republican party is going to—well, to dissolve. The rejection of Pinchback and the contempt shown by the convention for the Bruce boom may have something to do with his melancholy feeling.—*Picayune.*

Had the *Pic* read the columns of this paper carefully during the preliminary canvass previous to the Chicago convention it could not have failed to see that we expressed our apprehension all along as to the effect on the party, of the fierce partisan quarrel then raging. The article in our last issue to which the *Pic* refers is only in line with what we said several times before the convention. But the *Pic* is unjust in ascribing to us a conclusion which cannot be necessarily inferred from our views. If quarrels are an indication of the lack of harmony, and consequently of growing weakness, we say the Republican party is in a bad state, but it does not follow that the disease is incurable. If there is one fact characteristic of the LOUISIANIAN, it is its boldness of utterance on all questions of public interest, whether it concerns the Republican or Democratic party. Were we less concerned than we are for the permanency of that party which alone has so far effected the most for the Negro, we might discern its inward evidences of weakness and content to chuckle at its misfortunes; but because we believe that the Republican party is vitally necessary for many years to come for the government of this country, we took pains *before* as after the convention to call attention in our humble way to the ills which afflict it, and thereby invite a cure from its leaders.

Sore Disappointment.

The refusal of Judge Beattie to run for Congress in the Third District, after having received the unanimous nomination of all factions, is a sore disappointment to the voters of that portion of the State. Together with them we sincerely regret the necessity which takes Mr. Beattie from the field and loses the party what was already conceded as a gain in the coming Congress. Mr. Beattie's retirement from the contest leaves a wide field for any number of aspirants, no one of whom, we fear, can either combine the confidence of his party voters much less the moral support of the liberal-minded men in the Democratic party. Whatever may be Judge Beattie's failings, he is honest and terribly sincere in his public acts; indeed so much so that he spurns with contempt many of the appliances of success in politics as unworthy of a leader. His stern integrity commands the unqualified respect of all classes in the district, and for this reason his election seemed almost a foregone conclusion. No sooner was his letter of refusal made public than candidates sprung up with alarming readiness from every bush and corner, and many more yet remain to be heard from. In a hurdle race, which must be the case for a new nomination, the most popular parish of the district will necessarily decide the issue. Judge Marks, of Ascension, Mr. Drury, of Assumption, Dr. Darrall, of St. Mary, and Mr. Merchant, of Iberia, are each ready to ride to glory or die in the harness for the party. And there's our own Don, of this Pelican State, whose aspirations brood not on little things political yet conceived in the ambition of the ordinary statesman, he, our Don, of Iberville, remains to be heard from. Unwise, yea, simple will be the candidate who expects to pluck the coveted honor without the mighty aid of the sage of Iberville. To all we say, may the best win. But whoever may be the lucky drawer of the prize, we'll believe none the less that Judge Beattie has opened a Pandora's box of political bitterness and that our own Don holds the key to the situation.

Ratification is now in order. Garfield and the Arthur candidate should have a good send off.

EDITOR OF LOUISIANIAN INTERVIEWED.

THE NATIONAL TICKET AND ITS PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS IN THE SOUTH.

[St. Louis Post Dispatch, June 19th.]

The Hon. Percy Bysshe Shelley Pinchback, of Louisiana, and Col. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, both of whom were delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, are in town, stopping a few days prior to their return home. A reporter of the *Post-Dispatch* called on the two distinguished colored politicians at the Hopkins House, corner Eleventh and Morgan, this morning, and found the gentlemen at breakfast. He was courteously received, and immediately began to ply Mr. Pinchback with questions. The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was a United States Senator from Louisiana, then President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor under the Republican rule, and finally claimed that he was duly and legally elected to the United States Senate. His claim, of course, was contested, and was fought for years at Washington, finally resulting in a decision adverse to Pinchback's claim. This struggle at the Capitol brought Pinchback into an unenviable national repute. His ability and talents are undoubted. At Chicago Pinchback was for Grant first and all the time. Although what is termed a colored man, Mr. Pinchback is as white as the average Caucasian, and only a slight trace of Negro blood is perceptible in his veins. He is distingue and aristocratic in appearance. His hair is becoming iron gray, and the tip of his dark beard is also touched with silver. He has large, bright, vivacious eyes, and in appearance is decidedly intelligent. He was dressed in a handsome suit of gray. After the preliminary greetings were over, in respose to the reportorial inquiry as to what he thought of the Chicago nominations, Mr. Pinchback replied:

GARFIELD'S RECORD.

"I think the nominations, all the circumstances considered, are about as good as could have been made."

"What do you think of Garfield's De Golyer and Credit Mobilier record?"

Mr. Pinchback evidently didn't like the question. H paused a moment and then replied: "I don't know how to think of that."

Col. Harlan, who was reading a paper, here interrupted saying, "A man would not sell himself for $800."

"Wasn't it $500?" queried the interviewer.

"No, $325," answered Col. H.

"I don't know anything about the matter at all," resumed Mr. Pinchback, to whom the subject was evidently distasteful, "I remember reading it at the time, but I attached very little importance to it either then or now. It certainly has not damaged him in the estimation of his constituents in Ohio, or else they would not have promoted him from the House of Representatives to the Senate of the United States. What effect it will have on the country at large of course remains to be seen."

ARTHUR AND THE CUSTOMHOUSE.

"What about Gen. Arthur's record in the New York Customhouse?"

"I think it another instance in which the public has been able to discriminate between accusation and criminality. I don't think that it follows as a matter of course that a man is a bad man simply because he has been removed from office. I know of several instances in my own State where good men have been removed from office simply because they refused to be the tools of their employers."

SOREHEADS.

"Has the nomination of Garfield closed up all the divisions in the Republican ranks?"

"There is no question but what there is a good deal of soreness on the part of the Grant men, and of the Blaine men as well."

COLORED DELEGATES.

"What have you to say of the statements that the colored delegates were bought up at Chicago?"

"Human nature is about the same with colored delegates as with white. There may have been some venal men among the delegates to the National Convention, but it would be a hard matter to get 756 men together and have them all saints. But I don't believe that the colored men are any more purchasable than the whites. I don't know that any delegates were purchased. I saw none myself."

BRUCE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

"Didn't the colored men think the Republicans should have placed one of themselves at the tale of the ticket?"

"No, sir. There never was the slightest intention to do it. Senator Bruce was pressed for the Vice-Presidency by some of his friends, but only as a compliment. The most sanguine among them never dreamed for a moment that his nomination was possible, and I know the Senator neither sought nor desired the nomination even if it had been possible to obtain it."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

"Do you think Garfield has the slightest chance of carrying any Southern State?"

"He may carry Florida—may. That's all."

"How about Louisiana?"

"He has not the ghost of a chance. If Grant had been nominated we would have made a fight for Louisiana, with a fair chance of securing the electoral vote, because there are a large number of resident whites who were disgusted with Democratic rule, such as we have had for the past four years, and they would have been willing to cut loose from Democracy if Grant had been nominated. Several of that class remarked to me before I left for Chicago that if Grant was nominated they could consistently support him, but no other Republican."

"Do you call Louisiana a Republican State?"

"Under a fair registration and a fair vote Louisiana is not less than 15,000 Republican majority."

"Is there not considerable apathy prevailing among the colored voters with regard to the Chicago nominees?"

"In the election of 1876, as doubtless you are aware, there was considerable intimidation and violence. In some strong Republican parishes not a single Republican vote was cast. This result was accomplished by what we term down there bulldozing. Notwithstanding this fact Hayes—you had better give him his title, and say President Hayes," remarked Pinchback with a smile.

"His Fraudulency," suggested the reporter.

"Or 'Meester' Hayes, as Conkling calls him," chimed in Col. Harlan.

"The fact that President Hayes was declared elected," resumed Pinchback, "yes, declared (another meaning smile), and the colored people expected that their State government would be maintained also. With its surrender they became disheartened and demoralized. In the two elections held since that time—one for members of the Constitutional Convention, the other for the present State government—they evinced considerable apathy. Nearly 30 per cent abstained from voting. With the present ticket, unknown to the masses of those people, I apprehend that we will have considerable trouble in getting them to register or to vote."

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

Don't you think the colored voters will freely vote the Democratic ticket in time?"

"Yes, I do. In the matter of voting the colored people in the Southern States since the overthrow of Republican government therein are governed even now by local considerations. It is no strange thing to see a popular Democrat—and I mean by that a liberal, fair-minded man, one that the colored people believe will respect their rights—receive their votes to a very great extent. And whenever the Democratic party of the nation will evince a disposition to respect the rights of the race, in my opinion colored Democrats will be as numerous as German Democrats."

PINCHBACK DUBIOUS.

"Do you really believe that Garfield and Arthur can carry the November election?"

Pinchback hesitated a little at first, said he would rather not answer, but finally said:

"It is too early to express an opinion on that point. When the Democratic party has nominated its ticket, and we know just who they are, there will be time enough to answer that question."

THE EXODUS.

"Are not the colored people satisfied with the present Government in Louisiana?"

"No, sir. In certain portions of the State there is a manifest disposition to prevent the colored people from exercising the right of suffrage unless they are willing to vote the Democratic ticket. This political intolerance is having a bad effect in that it is disturbing the colored people, rendering them disquiet, and forcing numbers of the most valuable portion of them to leave the State. Nearly every steamer for the up-country takes away five or six and sometimes more families of these people. I know it is asserted in the press that the exodus is stopped, but this is not true. It is true that the stampede which took place a year and a half ago is over, but it has now assumed a well-regulated, and, therefore, dangerous aspect. The colored people now living in Louisiana are of the better class of people who will be valuable to any community, and of the kind we can least dispense with."

THE CHINESE PLANK.

"What do you think of the Chinese plank in the platform?"

"I suppose the committee on Resolutions knew what they were doing when they drafted that resolution. For my part I believe this country is large enough to contain the Chinese as well as any other nationality."

This closed the interview and the reporter withdrew. Messrs. Pinchback and Harlan arrived in St. Louis from Chicago last Thursday morning. Mr. Pinchback has been invited to attend the Republican ratification meeting to-night, and it is probable he will attend and make a speech. The visitors leave Monday or Tuesday for home.

Gen. Grant.

HOW HE APPEARED, ACTED AND WHAT HE SAID AFTER THE NOMINATION—CANDIDATE FOUR YEARS HENCE.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—The hero of Appomattox, with Mrs. Grant, arrived here at half-past six this morning, from Galena, en route to attend the re-union of veterans of the war, to meet at Milwaukee to-morrow. They were met at the depot by Colonel and Mrs. Fred Grant and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and escorted to the Palmer House, where they breakfasted privately with a small number of their personal friends.

The greatest efforts were made to keep his presence in the hotel a profound secret from all but his immediate personal friends, but it soon became noised about and a crowd of excited ladies and gentlemen surged into his reception parlor, regardless of the protestations of the doorkeeper, in their eager curiosity to catch a glimpse of Grant, and, if possible, shake his hand. An impromptu reception was imminent, but Grant escaped it by stepping into an inner room, the door of which was locked at once.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Potter Palmer, the proprietor of the hotel and father-in-law of Col. Fred Grant, your correspondent was invited into this interior sanctum. It was a large salon, and the table, standing with its load of half empty dishes, evinced the fact that Gen. Grant's party had just finished breakfast. The General himself was standing in the center of an admiring group, exchanging a word with most and shaking hands with all. For once the inevitable cigar was not between his lips.

In close attendance sat the Japanese valet, whose singular attachment to the General is already a part of the history of his famous tour around the world. To his left, partly enshrouded in the drapery of one of the windows, stood Mrs. Grant, smiling, unruffled, affable, in the midst of a bevy of ladies, Mrs. Senator Logan among them, receiving the greetings of a stream of friends with the same complacency that characterized her eight years sojourn at the White House.

The period of departure grew rapidly near, and the travelers were urged by Col. Fred to hasten their preparations. Rapid [illegible] things were exchanged between the General and such of Grant's old intimates as Cameron, Logan, Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, and ex-United States Treasurer, John C. New, of Indiana. If there was a disappointment in the heart of Gen. Grant, his mobile features refused to advertise it, and no word escaped his lips from which an opinion as to his feelings might be obtained.

The company departed rapidly, as fast as they had exchanged a word with Grant, and the circle of visitors was soon narrowed to a few of his tried friends. With these he conversed more freely, answering questions, and assenting to or differing from opinions as they were expressed. The recent struggle for the Republican nomination became a topic of conversation; and while Gen. Grant was very careful not to express any opinion on the subject, his friends present were free in their comments. The fact that Gen. Grant had at no time announced himself as a candidate was discussed, and it was claimed that he had never been a candidate in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and hence that he was not at all in the position of Blaine or Sherman, and could not be regarded as having himself suffered a personal defeat.

There was much eulogistic talk, of course, and the services of the General to the Republican party in war and in peace were rehearsed and praised. Some very bitter comments were indulged in in regard to the National Executive Committee in overriding State instructions and throwing out Grant delegates. The tactics of the Blaine and Sherman leaders were also severely criticised. It was asserted that the Republican party of the country desired the nomination of Grant, and had sent a convention here instructed to nominate him, but that the expressed will of the party in the several States had been disobeyed and set aside by a committee which did not represent the Republican party of to-day, but only the hostility of Bristow and the anti-third term elements at the time the committee was brought into existence, four years ago, when those elements had the power to choose a majority of this committee.

During the conversation your correspondent exhibited a copy of this morning's Chicago *Tribune*, containing the picture of a rooster at the head of a column of anti-third-term display lines, and showed it to Grant. Taking it in his hand, the General remarked, quietly:

"We happen to know that Mr. Medill does not represent the nominee as much, perhaps, as some others."

Just then Mrs. Fred Grant came up, and, with the sweetest smile imaginable, quietly took the copy of the paper out of the General's hand, folded it up, with the many roosters inside, and handed it back to your correspondent with the simple remark: "Mamma is all ready, General," but with an appealing look, which said: "Please do not annoy him with such things."

The proposed sewerage of this city, based on the suggestions of the eminent engineer, Col. Waring, is about to take shape in the formation of a company with sufficient capital. When this enterprise is accomplished New Orleans will enter on a career of lasting prosperity.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

The weather is as changeable as politicians.

There seems to be no doubt now of Baton Rouge being the future capital.

An excursion arrived in this city from Franklin, La., Saturday night last with about 800 colored people.

The delegates from Chicago, with a few exceptions, have returned, but there is a great lack of enthusiasm.

Cantelopes and plums have made their appearance, and the fruit stands are heavily freighted with these luxuries.

The Grantites still cling to the idea that the hero of Appomattox will be called to rule the destinies of the nation.

The Sanitary Association is doing its best to preserve the city's health. The gutters in front of the city are flushed with pure water.

The Democratic politicians are crying, "down with Garfield," but they don't seem inclined to vindicate their party by putting up Tilden.

Business in and around the Customhouse is as dull as ever; even the voice of political discussion is hushed, almost to breathless silence.

If the Garfield headquarters would only open up it would be quite a relief for the boys. It is so awful hot standing around or pressing brick.

Of the candidates mentioned in the Third Congressional District the Hon. Morris Marks is said to be the strongest and seems to have the inside track.

The U. S. courts have adjourned for the season, and some of the employes have joined the army of the onts to tramp! tramp!! tramp!!! until the November term.

The *Evening States*, in its civil service column, is causing terror to some people's souls, but its news seems to be manufactured, and there is no ground for such terror.

As anticipated, the pic-nic at Loeper's Park, under the auspices of the Americus Club, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was in every way a success.

The centennial celebration of the Sabbath Schools will take place at Thibodeaux Saturday night, July 10. This will be an enjoyable affair. Admission to excursionists will be free.

The delegates for the Cincinnati convention left on Thursday, the 17th inst., to nominate their president, but things are badly mixed. Some are for Tilden, some for Hancock, and some for anybody. The unit rule is a failure when bar-ls are in the way.

A young colored girl was the unfortunate victim of a reckless white man in Jefferson city on Wednesday morning last. Whilst attempting to murder a colored man for the heinous crime of marrying the white man's sister, the child was accidently, shot and died shortly afterward. What will the law do in a case like that?

The new constitution has made quite a balk in the municipal elections. It seems to be difficult to define who are the rightful parties to call the elections. Some parties think that the Governor should appoint the administrators, others that the Mayor should issue his call for an election. But the Mayor thinks that while the Governor has not the power to appoint, he is the only power entitled to call an election. This looks like holding over business.

Personals.

—Hon. O. H. Brewster, Surveyor General, returned after a long absence to resume his duties.

—The Hon. Pierre Landry is in the city. His face wears the smile of content and happiness.

—Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin is once more seen on the streets, looking none the worse for his defeat at Chicago.

—W. F. Davis, Esq., has been appointed and confirmed as superintendent of the Mint, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Foote.

—U. S. District Attorney, A. H. Leonard has arrived from Washington. The courts having closed Judge Leonard may have a breathing spell.

—Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, the "plumed knight" of Louisiana, is in town, looking the picture of good health. Business will soon begin in earnest.

—Mr. Wm. H. Griffin was a very competent census enumerator; he performed his duty within the time limited by the law, but competency availeth nothing in these days.

—Creighton, of Miss., who enjoyed himself so hugely at the Americus pic-nic, has returned home, hugely pleased with the visit, and especially with the officers and members of the club.

—Gen. W. L. McMillen, the competent Postmaster, is at his post, looking as hale and fresh as a summer rose. The General bears his victory well, and has not proven the despot, as was predicted.

—The arrival of Gen. A. S. Badger, Collector of the Port, created quite a sensation in the building on Thursday morning. His office was finely decorated for his reception. The General received many a smile, and many a shake of the hand.

—Miss Ada Hickman and sister, Miss Josephine Baptiste, and F. W Leggins, Esq., left for Tensas parish on the steamer J. W. Cannon. They all have been lucky enough to secure schools, during the summer months. This will be gratifying news to their many friends.

—Rev. William A. Burch, brother of ex-Senator J. Henri Burch, is in the city on a visit, and is a guest of the Senator's. He is said to be an able and eloquent Divine. He will preach Sunday morning at 11 oclock, also at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at the F. M. Baptist Church on Common street.

Principia of Ethnology:

THE ORIGIN OF RACES AND COLOR.

This is the title of a modest volume of 190 pages on the interesting but abstruse question of race origin. It is the production of a colored author, Dr. Martin R. Delany who is not an entire stranger to the people of New Orleans. The book before us is freighted with a wealth of information which goes quite beyond the title page. It throws an immense flood of light on that special branch of ethnology pertaining to the Hamitic races. While the author is at times here and there a little more eloquent than logical, when carried away by enthusiasm, his deductions are on the whole true to the premises.

The truth of most of the subject matter relating to the Negro race is not the least vexation with writers on ethnology. So little has been left on record, while nearly all data of consequence are to be drawn from the mystic symbols of monuments that the assumptions of writers are colored by their bias. Dr. Delany has gone out of the beaten paths of conjecture and poetic musing. He has freely availed himself of the invaluable information concerning the African races, for which the learned of christian nations are indebted to such Saracen writers as Sackmann, the Arabian, and the most reliable historians of ancient times.

He has successfully brushed aside many popular errors entertained by even some of the most erudite scholars of Europe respecting the capacity of the black man. Throughout the work, Dr. Delany is earnest and sincere in his assumption, keen in his reasoning and bold in kicking through landmarks which have hemmed in this question for ages.

We would advise all colored people who desire to know intelligently of the origin and past grandeur of their race in the fatherland to buy this book. It is neatly bound in cloth and printed on clear paper at 85 cents per copy by Harper & Brother, of Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Phillip's P. E. Church presented a pleasant scene, on Tuesday evening, being occasion of the matrimonial ceremony of Mr. Jones and Miss Sterry. The church was crowded by a mixed and fashionable audience. The music was splendid. Prof. A. P. Williams presided at the organ.

The Grand Union Excursion to Thibodeaux will leave Saturday, July 10th, at 9 o'clock a. m., returning on the evening of the 11th. The excursion will be given in the interest and under the auspicies of St. Peter's A. M. E. Church, Algiers, St. John's A. M. E. Church, Jefferson, St. James Chapel A. M. E. Church, and Union Bethel A. M. E. Church. Tickets for the round trip $1 50.

The warning relative to the ostracism of colored people at Spanish Fort has been heeded. Mr. J. A. Brett has opened a fine saloon and restaurant, called the "Sea Breeze," where all can be entertained in first-class style, without distinction of color. The bath houses and pic-nic grounds are delightful, and convenient for pleasure seekers. Mr. Brett should be liberally patronized.

The concert and tableaux given for the benefit of St. Philip's P. E. Church, at the Chapel, on Calliope street, was a grand success. The charade, acted by Misses D. Duncan, L. M. Cassade and Mr. C. C. Crane, entitled "The False Husband," was the most enjoyable scene of the evening. The singing was also delightful, especially the song, "He is as good as gold," rendered by Miss Celestine Turner. The organist deserves special mention for her artistic performance.

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2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

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FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

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9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
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For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 11, 1880, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a BUNION and remove a deep-rooted CORN in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the wors of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

ATES OF UBSCRIPTION:

.....	$ 2
5.....	1
ONTHS.....	75
OPY.....	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....

☞ Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates. ☜

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 *cts.* 50 *cts per year*

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. 3-3

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown,....Grand Master,
R. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,..Dept. Gr. Master.
Wm. J. Steptoe...Grand Senior Warden.
R H Taylor.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes.....Grand Secretary.
Worshipful—J. L. Collins...Grand Lecturer.
J R V Thomas.....Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G Lewis.....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, J A Williams, } Gr. Stewards.
Chas. Becknell.....Grand Marshal.
A B Blount....Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Jno Shields.....Gr. Standard Bearer
Henry Hicks.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
A P Williams.....Gr Organist.
Jeff Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Wm H Green.....Chairman.
H E De Fuentes, A P Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

J. B. Gandet.....W. M.
E. J. Holmes.....S. W.
E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
H. Mc Cray.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

A. P. Williams.....W. M.
Isidro Rieras.....S. W.
George Turner.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
Wm. G. Brown.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

John Shields.....W. M.
Monroe Nelson.....S. W.
E. T. Fisher.....J. W.
James Isabelle.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall.....W. M.
A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
J. R. Collins.....J. W.
Alex Johnson.....Treas.
Henry Hicks.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis.....W M.
A. R. Blount.....S W.
Frank Anderson.....J W.
St. F. Casavave.....Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Troselair.....W M.
J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd, Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy.....W M,
J. V Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO. 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.

Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron
V. C. Green.....Treasurer
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductres
Emeline Webb.....As
Lucretia Scott.....Warde
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentine
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah
H Roberson.....Ruth
Annie Howard.....Esther
Jane Steele.....Martha
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1880.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY, $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1·15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and any other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

1880.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
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The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,

35th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents:

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Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	12,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$120,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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TRUE FRIEND.

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SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

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HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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ONE YEAR	$2
SIX MONTHS	1
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion	
Each subsequent insertion	

☞Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.☜

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.